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10/684,708

10/15/2003

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EXAMINER

MOTSINGER, SEAN T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2624

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

06/22/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/684,708

Applicant(s)

TAKEO ET AL.

Examiner

Sean Motsinger

Art Unit

2624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 6/04/2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 21 and 22 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 23-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

***Response to Applicants Amendment/Argument***

1. The Amendment/Argument to the claims filed on 6/4/2007 has been entered and made of record and is considered below.
2. The amendment is objected to under 35 U.S.C. 132(a) because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. 35 U.S.C. 132(a) states that no amendment shall introduce new matter into the disclosure of the invention. The added material which is not supported by the original disclosure is as follows: The phrase "uniquely determined" in new claims 29-30. Applicant is required to cancel the new matter in the reply to this Office Action.
3. Applicant's arguments, with respect to the objections to the drawings have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objection to the drawing has been withdrawn.
4. Applicant's arguments filed with regard to the objection to the specification have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The specification was objected to for informalities. The application appears to be an inexact translation from a Japanese patent application and is replete with terms, which are not clear, concise and exact. The specification should be corrected such that that all terms, which are not clear, concise and exact are removed or corrected such that the specification can be properly understood. See MPEP section 608.01 [R-5]: "If a newly filed application obviously fails to

disclose an invention with the clarity required by 35 U.S.C. 112, revision of the application should be required.”

5. Applicant's arguments filed with regard the rejection under 35 U.S.C.112 first paragraph have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant only mentions in passing the existence computer aided diagnosis. The application never states that the present invention is being preformed with a computer. Specifically applicant never describes how applicant would build an “abnormal pattern candidate detection means” or a “malignancy certainty calculation means.” Furthermore even if “a computer which stores algorithms for performing...” was disclosed it still is insufficient. Applicant does not disclose how to perform such algorithms such as via machine, software, hardware, user input, or any other means which may be used.
6. Applicant's arguments filed with regard to Nishikawa have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant has argued about the language “calculating of a degree of certainty...” in claims 1, 7 and 13. First applicant provides a long discussion of what is disclosed by Nishikawa then states that his index is different from Nishikawa with out clearly explaining why the index as claimed is different. Applicant then adds that “no feature of an abnormal pattern candidate of Nishikawa provides a direct correlation and the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern in the calculation of a degree of certainty.” Then clarifies “Stated differently, the ANN-based value of

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Nishikawa correspond to a composite (network of data) and thus cannot correlate with the pattern candidate due to the intermingling of multiple factors." This argument itself or how it is related to the claim is not clear to the examiner, however examiner does not believe are multiple factors prevent correlation between the input and the output. In fact applicant states in applicants amendment claim that multiple factors (indices) are used to create applicants the index value. Applicant further states "moreover, such index value cannot be correlated to possibility of malignancy, wherein the correlation is provided in relation to clinical results." Examiner disagrees as the reference does correlate the "ANN output" (i.e. index) to a "likelihood of malignancy" using "actually malignant cases" and "actually benign cases" "clinical results" (see column 33 lines 12-25).

7. Applicant's arguments filed with regard to the rejection of claims 1 and 7 using Takeo and Cothren have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Here applicant argues his amendment "wherein the degree of certainty about malignancy is determined from a single index value, which is obtained by combining a plurality of indices representing a plurality of feature measures of a calculation object region" is not found in Cothren. While Cothren does not use a single index, examiner believes such a single index is found in Takeo (see paragraph 29). The combination of Cothren then teaches relating empirical data to determine likelyhood of malignancy (see column 20 line 58-column 21 line 25) and therefore the combination teaches the

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amended elements. Applicant also states Cothren does not teach "displaying the probability along with data that specifies the position of abnormal pattern candidates." This element is not in Claim 1 or 7 and is therefore irrelevant.

### ***Objections to the Specification***

8. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: The phrase uniquely determined.
9. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, requires the specification to be written in "full, clear, concise, and exact terms." The specification is replete with terms, which are not clear, concise and exact. The specification should be revised carefully in order to comply with 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Examples of some unclear, inexact or verbose terms used in the specification are: "The pattern, which is detected by the abnormal pattern candidate detection processing systems, is the candidate for the abnormal pattern, and a person, such as a medical doctor..." (see lines 7-10 on page 5.)

### ***Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

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The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

10. Claims 29-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The phrase "uniquely determined" is not found in the specification. It is unclear what applicant means by "uniquely determined" and there is not sufficient description in the specification to determine what applicant means by uniquely determined.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

11. Claim 7-12, 17-20, 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. These claims contain means plus function limitations invoking 112 6<sup>th</sup> paragraph but no corresponding structure is found in the specification. The MPEP section 2181 states: 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph states that a Claim limitation expressed in means-plus-function language "shall be construed to cover the

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corresponding structure...described in the specification and equivalents thereof." "If one employs means plus function language in a Claim, one must set forth in the specification an adequate disclosure showing what is meant by that language. If an applicant fails to set forth an adequate disclosure, the applicant has in effect failed to particularly point out and distinctly Claim the invention as required by the second paragraph of section 112." In re Donaldson Co., 16 F.3d 1189, 1195, 29 USPQ2d 1845, 1850 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (in banc). For the purpose of advancing prosecution, the Claims are treated below on the interpretation that applicant intends any reasonable means for accomplishing such function.

12. Claims 29-30 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. These claims are indefinite for the reasons given in the 35 U.S.C. 112 first paragraph rejection above. For the purposes of examination examiner interprets "uniquely determined" to mean it is determined in the same manner each time, i.e. the same input always gives the same output.

### ***Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:



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A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

13. Claim 1, 4-7, 10-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nishikawa US 6,058,332.
14. Re Claim 1 Nishikawa discloses, an abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method, comprising the steps of: i) detecting an abnormal pattern candidate, which is embedded in a medical image, in accordance with a medical image signal representing a medical image, (see abstract) and ii) outputting at least information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate (see abstract), wherein the method further comprises the step of calculating a degree of certainty about malignancy (i.e. likelihood of malignancy), which degree represents a level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate (see column 33 lines 13-25), the calculation being made in accordance with an index value representing a feature of the abnormal pattern candidate and in accordance with a correlation between the index (i.e. ANN output) value and possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern (see column 33 lines 13-25), which correlation has been obtained from clinical results (see column 33 lines 13-25.) Note the correlation depends on the probability distribution of malignant and benign cases. The step of outputting at least the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate is a step of outputting

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information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate together with the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate; (see column 36 lines 50-57) wherein the degree of certainty about malignancy is determined from a single index value (Ann output column 33 line 13), which is obtained by combining a plurality of indices (features see column 8 table 1) representing a plurality of (feature measures features see table 1) of a calculation object region (micro calcification cluster see column 8 table one).

15. Re claim 4 Nishikawa further discloses wherein the information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy (i.e. likelihood of malignancy) is a numerical value (see column 33 lines 13-25 column 36 lines 50-55.) Note that likelihood of malignancy is disclosed as a numerical value.
16. Re claim 5 Nishikawa further discloses wherein the information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy is a warning message, which is altered in accordance with the degree of certainty about malignancy (see column 33 lines 13-25 column 36 lines 50-55.) Note that likelihood of malignancy is disclosed as a numerical value, which is altered, based on the degree of likelihood of malignancy and thus constitutes a warning message.

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17. Re claim 6 Nishikawa further discloses wherein the medical image is a mammogram (see abstract.)
18. Re claim 7 Nishikawa discloses, An abnormal pattern candidate detection processing system, comprising: i) abnormal pattern candidate detecting means for detecting an abnormal pattern candidate, which is embedded in a medical image, in accordance with a medical image signal representing a medical image (see abstract), and ii) image output means for outputting at least information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate (see abstract), wherein the system further comprises malignancy certainty degree calculating means for calculating a degree of certainty about malignancy (i.e. likelihood of malignancy), which degree represents a level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate (see column 33 lines 13-25), the calculation being made in accordance with an index (i.e. ANN output) value representing a feature of the abnormal pattern candidate and in accordance with a correlation between the index value and possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern (see column 33 lines 13-25.) The correlation has been obtained from clinical results (see column 33 lines 13-25.) Note that the correlation depends on the probability distribution of malignant and benign cases. The image output means outputs information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate together with the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate (see

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column 36, lines 50-57.) Wherein the degree of certainty about malignancy is determined from a single index value (Ann output column 33 line 13), which is obtained by combining a plurality of indices (features see column 8 table 1) representing a plurality of (feature measures features see table 1) of a calculation object region (micro calcification cluster see column 8 table one). Note that in column 8, lines 9-34, and figure 2 Nishikawa discloses a computer system "means" configured to perform the above method.

19. Re Claim 10-12, Claims 10-12 are rejected for the same reasons as Claims 4-6. Despite one set of claims being a method and one being a system the additional limitations added by these claims are the same. Therefore the prior art applied which teaches the method also teaches the corresponding systems.
20. Re Claim 13, Nishikawa discloses, An abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method, comprising the steps of: i) detecting an abnormal pattern candidate, which is embedded in a medical image, in accordance with a medical image signal representing a medical image(see abstract), and ii) outputting at least information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate (see abstract), wherein the method further comprises the step of selecting an arbitrary region in the medical image ( see column 18 lines 25-35 and column 36 lines 60-65.) Note that the system defines regions which define clusters which are described as arbitrary.

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Calculating a degree of certainty about malignancy (i.e. likelihood of malignancy), which degree represents a level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect to a pattern embedded in the selected region (see column 33 lines 13-25.) Note that the system calculates the malignancy for the features including the ones in the arbitrary region. The calculation being made in accordance with an index value (i.e. ANN output) representing a feature of the pattern embedded in the selected region and in accordance with a correlation between the index value and possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern (see column 33 lines 13-25), which correlation has been obtained from clinical results (see column 33 lines 13-25.) Note the correlation depends on the probability distribution of malignant and benign cases. The step of outputting at least the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate is a step of further outputting information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the pattern embedded in the selected region ( see column 36 lines 50-57.)

21. Re Claims 14-16, Claims 14-16 are rejected for the same reasons as claims 4-6 although they depend from different claims the additional limitations added by these claims are the same and therefore do not add any patentable weight to the already rejected claim 13.

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22. Re claim 17 (see rejection for claim 13) Note in column 8 lines 9-34 and figure 2 Nishikawa discloses computer system configured to perform the above method, which is a means for accomplishing the method.
23. Re Claim 18-20, Claims 18-20 are rejected for the same reasons as Claims 4-6. Despite one set of claims being a method and one being a system the additional limitations added by these claims are the same. Therefore the prior art applied which teaches the method also teaches the corresponding systems.
24. Re claim 25-28 Nishikawa further discloses wherein the index values (Ann Output) is directly correlated (equation 22 ) to the possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern (see column 33 lines 13-25)
25. Re claim 29-30 Nishikawa further discloses wherein the degree of certainty about malignancy is uniquely determined (equation 22 note each input will always have same output) from a single index value (Ann output column 33 line 13), which is obtained by combining a plurality of indices (features see column 8 table 1) representing a plurality of (feature measures features see table 1) of a calculation object region (micro calcification cluster see column 8 table one).

***Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

26. Claim 1-2 and 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Takeo USPGPUB 2002/0062075 in view of Cothren et al. US 6,154,560.
27. Re claim 1, Takeo discloses an abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method, comprising the steps of: i) detecting an abnormal pattern candidate, which is embedded in a medical image, in accordance with a medical image signal representing a medical image, (see abstract) and ii) outputting at least information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate (see abstract). Furthermore Takeo discloses an index value representing a feature of the abnormal pattern candidate, (see paragraph 22). Takeo also discloses a single index value (Mahalanobis distance paragraph 29 and 33), which is obtained by combining a plurality of indices ( feature values paragraph 29) representing a plurality of feature measures (feature values paragraph 29) of a calculation object region ( prospective shadow paragraph 29). Takeo does not disclose, wherein the method further

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comprises the step of calculating a degree of certainty about malignancy (i.e. likelihood of malignancy), which degree represents a level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate, the calculation being made in accordance with an index value representing a feature of the abnormal pattern candidate and in accordance with a correlation between the index value and possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, which correlation has been obtained from clinical results, and the step of outputting at least the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate is a step of outputting information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate together with the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate.

28. Cothren discloses the idea of correlating determined values (ie index) to a probability (i.e. certainty) of malignancy wherein the method further comprises the step of calculating a degree of certainty about malignancy, which degree represents a level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate (see column 20 lines 60-67 column 21 lines 1-5.) Note that Cothren uses a look up table to calculate percent probability of malignancy. The calculation being made in accordance with an index value representing a feature of the abnormal pattern candidate and in accordance with a correlation between the index value (i.e. determined value) and possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern (see column 20 lines 60-67 column 21 lines 1-5.) Note that Cothren describes a correlation between a



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determined value and probability of malignancy. Which correlation has been obtained from clinical results (see column 20 lines 58-67.) Note the comparison is done with a distribution of empirical data. The step of outputting at least the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate is a step of outputting information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate together with the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate (see column 20 lines 63-66.) One of ordinary skill in the art would readily recognize the advantage of having a probability of malignancy correlated to actual results because it is easier to interpret probability of malignancy then just a index value since the relative scale of the index value may not be known as described in therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the present inventions to reach the aforementioned advantage.

29. Re Claim 2 Takeo further discloses, wherein the index value is an index value utilized for the detection of the abnormal pattern candidate (see paragraph 22.) Note these "indices" are used for detection of the abnormal pattern candidate.

30. Re Claim 7, Takeo in view of Wang also recites means for accomplishing each method step of claim 1. The previous rejection of claim 1 shows all of this function. Takeo further discloses, "In the abnormal shadow detection

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processing, the digital image signal is analyzed by a computer, which is

Takeo's means for accomplishing this method(see paragraph 6.)

31. Re claim 8, Claim 8 is rejected for the same reasons as claims 2. Despite one of claim being a method and one being a system the additional limitations added by the two claims are the same. Therefore the prior art applied which teaches the method also teaches the corresponding systems.

32. Claim 3, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nishikawa in view of Wang US 6,266,435.

33. Re claim 3 Nishikawa discloses all of the steps of claim 1. Nishikawa does not disclose, the mark displayed at the location of the abnormal pattern candidate. However Wang discloses wherein the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate and the information representing the degree of certainty about malignancy with respect to the abnormal pattern candidate are a mark (see figure 2a and 2b and column 4 lines 23-27), which is displayed at a position for the indication of the abnormal pattern candidate on the medical image (see figure 2a and 2b), such that the kind of the mark may be altered in accordance with the degree of certainty about malignancy (see column 4 lines 23-27.) Wang further states with such an arrangement "a physician could efficiently allot his or her time in assessing/dismissing the markers" ( see column 8 lines 35-55.) Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art

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would have found it obvious to combine the afore mentioned features to reach the stated advantage.

34. Re claim 9, Claim 9 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 3. Despite one of claim being a method and one being a system the additional limitations added by the two claims are the same. Therefore the prior art applied which teaches the method also teaches the corresponding systems.

***Allowable Subject matter***

35. Claim 21 and 22 are allowable. Nishikawa discloses an abnormal pattern candidate detection processing method, comprising the steps of: i) detecting an abnormal pattern candidate, which is embedded in a medical image, in accordance with a medical image signal representing a medical image, and ii) outputting at least information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate, wherein the method further comprises the steps of: a) calculating a degree of certainty about malignancy, which degree represents a level of possibility of a pattern being a malignant pattern, with respect to a predetermined region in the medical image, which predetermined region has been set for each of pixels in the medical image, as the degree of certainty about malignancy corresponding to each of the pixels in the medical image, the calculation being made in accordance with an index value representing a feature of a pattern embedded in the predetermined region and in accordance with a correlation between the index value and possibility of a pattern being a

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malignant pattern, which correlation has been obtained from clinical results. (see rejection for claim 1.) Note the predetermined region is the entire image. Nishikawa does not disclose, forming a distribution image signal representing a distribution image, which represents a distribution of the degrees of certainty about malignancy in the medical image, in accordance with the thus calculated degrees of certainty about malignancy, each of which degrees corresponds to one of the pixels, and the step of outputting at least the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate is a step of further outputting the distribution image in accordance with the thus formed distribution image signal. Since this step is not taught by the prior art, claim 21 is allowable. Claim 22 is allowable because it depends from claim 21

36. Claim 23 and 24 would be allowable if all objections and rejections under U.S.C. 35 112 were overcome. Claim 23 is the means for performing claim 22 therefore also includes forming a distribution image signal representing a distribution image, which represents a distribution of the degrees of certainty about malignancy in the medical image, in accordance with the thus calculated degrees of certainty about malignancy, each of which degrees corresponds to one of the pixels, and the step of outputting at least the information for specifying the detected abnormal pattern candidate is a step of further outputting the distribution image in accordance with the thus formed distribution image signal. Therefore the computer of Nishikawa would not be

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configured to perform this function. Claim 24 includes allowable subject matter because it depends from claim 23.

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sean Motsinger whose telephone number is 571-270-1237. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marvin Lateef can be reached on 571-270-1245. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Motsinger  
6/11/2007



JINGGE WU  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER